

### *Dryophthorus corticalis* (Payk.) (Col.: Curculionidae) found continuously at Windsor

Prof. M. G. Morris (2002. *True Weevils* 1: 33) states that the above species, known here only from the Windsor Forest area, was lost sight of between 1936 and 1980. However, in the course of many visits during that period, I met with it from time to time but, believing it to be sufficiently known from the area, did not trouble to publish the occurrences.

Its association with the ant *Lasius brunneus* (Latr.) was supposed by Donisthorpe – who added it to our list – to be a definite host-guest relationship. However, my own experience suggests the association is simply a consequence of the sharing of the same habitat by the two insects.— A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, London SE7 8QG.

### The generic names of the British Hydradephaga (Coleoptera) explained

For the origins of *Agabus* and *Acilius* I am wholly indebted to Mr David Atty.

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| <i>Brychius</i>     | “from the depths of the sea” – an unfortunate name for a running-water insect.                             |
| <i>Haliphus</i>     | a sailor or seaman.  |
| <i>Peltodytes</i>   | a shield-bearing diver.  |
| <i>Hygrobia</i>     | living in moisture (syn. <i>pelobius</i> = living in mud.).  |
| <i>Noterus</i>      | wet, damp.   |
| <i>Laccophilus</i>  | lover of water-hollows as ponds, tanks; cf. <i>Laccobius</i> (Hydrophilidae).                              |
| <i>Hydrovatus</i>   | oval inhabitant of water. (A Greek-Latin hybrid).  |
| <i>Hyphidrus</i>    | (living) under water.  |
| <i>Hydroglyphus</i> | best translated “sculptured water-beetle”.   |
| <i>Bidessus</i>     | should refer to some paired feature, but what?   |
| <i>Hygrotus</i>     | represents Greek <i>hygrotes</i> “wetness, moisture”.  |
| <i>Coelambus</i>    | with hollowed edges or rims (epipleurae of elytra).  |
| <i>Hydroporus</i>   | passing through or travelling in water.  |
| <i>Stictonectes</i> | spotted swimmer.   |
| <i>Graptodytes</i>  | inscribed diver (from its markings).   |
| <i>Porhydrus</i>    | same as <i>Hydroporus</i> with the two elements awkwardly transposed.                                      |
| <i>Deronectes</i>   | literally “neck swimmer” (whatever Sharp meant by that).   |
| <i>Potamonectes</i> | river swimmer.   |
| <i>Stictotarsus</i> | with spotted tarsi.  |
| <i>Oreodytes</i>    | mountain diver.  |
| <i>Scarodytes</i>   | leaping, skipping diver* (All who have taken small Dytiscids by hand will be well aware of this tendency). |
| <i>Laccornis</i>    | pond or lake bird.   |
| <i>Copelatus</i>    | oar-driven (an apt name for a Dytiscid).   |
| <i>Platambus</i>    | with broad rims (i.e., elytral epipleurae).  |
| <i>Agabus</i>       | name of a prophet of Judea mentioned in the Bible (Acts 11, 28 and 21, 10).                                |
| <i>Ilybius</i>      | living in mud (like <i>Pelobius</i> . • not an apt name).  |
| <i>Rhantus</i>      | sprinkled, bedewed, splashed.  |
| <i>Colymbetes</i>   | diver or plunger.  |
| <i>Hydaticus</i>    | connected with water.  |
| <i>Graphoderus</i>  | “with neck written on”. from the pronotal markings.  |
| <i>Acilius</i>      | name of a Roman Tribune; also of an historian.   |
| <i>Dytiscus</i>     | little diver.  |
| <i>Gyrinus</i>      | from their gyrations on the surface of water.  |
| <i>Orectoclilus</i> | with jutting lip, i.e., the labrum.  |

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